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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

JUNE 1985 published July 1985

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

The employment growth that has occurred in South Dakota's nonfarm industries in the past is expected to continue into the future. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to reach 267,040 by 1995, according to the most recent statewide industry projections. This represents an increase in employment of 34,645 or a 14.9 percent growth over the 1983 level of 232,395.

Three major industries are expected to contribute a majority of the projected employment increase. The services, retail trade and manufacturing industries in South Dakota are expected to collectively account for 74.7 percent of the state's projected employment growth, according to Labor Market Information Center projections. A breakout of the three individual industries shows the services industry is projected to contribute 27.8 percent of the total growth, followed by manufacturing, 24.5 percent and retail trade industry, 22.4 percent. It is also projected that the finance/insurance/real estate and construction industries, combined will contribute 19.8 percent of the total employment growth to 1995.

The table below shows the 1983 and projected 1995 employment levels as well as the employment and percent change expected during this time period. An analysis of this table reveals that the industries with the highest projected percentage change in employment are not necessarily the ones that are

SOUTH DAKOTA PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1983	1995	Employment Change	Percent Change 1983 - 1995
Total, All Industries	232,395	267,040	34,645	14.9
Mining	2,565	2,865	300	11.7
Construction	8,555	11,155	2,600	30.4
Manufacturing	28,200	36,695	8,495	30.1
Durables	14,575	21,050	6,475	44.4
Nondurables	13,625	15,645	2,020	14.8
Transportation	8,595	9,225	630	7.3
Communications	3,075	3,190	115	3.7
Public Utilities	2,310	2,355	45	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16,405	17,070	665	4.1
Retail Trade	44,710	52,480	7,770	17.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	13,625	17,880	4,255	31.2
Services*	76,200	85,820	9,620	12.6
Federal Government	8,010	7,380	-630	-7.9
State Government	7,220	7,585	365	5.1
Local Government	12,925	13,340	415	3.2

* Includes state and local government education and hospitals.
Source: South Dakota Department of Labor Projections, June 1985.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

expected to have the highest employment increase. From now until 1995, the finance/insurance/real estate industry appears to be the most rapidly growing major industry with a 31.2 percent change, or a change of 4,225 persons. However, the services industry, with an employment increase of 9,620 additional employees, and a growth rate of 12.6 percent, is expected to have the highest employment increase of all industries. The manufacturing industry, with a growth rate of 30.1 percent, is expected to expand by 8,495 persons to 1995 and the retail trade industry is expected to increase employment by 17.4 percent or 7,770 persons.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state totaled 251,300 in June 1985. This was down 4,200 from the June 1984 level, which was the highest nonfarm employment figure ever recorded in South Dakota. The June 1985 level was an increase of 2,900 jobs from the previous month as seasonal employment increases caused nonfarm employment to rise 1.2 percent.

A review of major industry nonfarm employment levels in June 1985 shows that manufacturing employment in the state was 3,100 less than one year ago in June. Each year, on the national level, manufacturing employment decreases in early summer. This trend has also occurred in South Dakota in recent years. This years slowdown in manufacturing activity reflects this national pattern that may become an established early summer seasonal trend in South Dakota.

Compared to 1984, construction employment in the state in June 1985 expanded by 500. On a month to month basis in 1985 this industry has followed its normal seasonal pattern of employment increases and has now posted employment expansion in the last four consecutive months.

Several other major industries also showed employment increases when compared to the same time period one year ago. Employment in the retail trade sector of the trade industry increased by 700 and the transportation/public utilities industry contributed 500 jobs to the state's economy from June 1984 to June 1985.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry in South Dakota increased its employment level by 500 during the twelve month period ending in June. This industry employed 13,700 South Dakotans in June 1985.

A decrease in government employment of 2,500 over the year ago total was mainly due to the absence (in a nonelection year) of approximately 2,000 workers statewide working as election workers in the primary election last June. These elections occur every two years and usually employ people for a limited time period only. The services and mining industries also posted declines in employment when compared to year ago figures.

The May to June 1985 nonfarm employment increase of 2,900 was centered in three major industries which normally experience seasonal employment increases during this time of year. The construction industry, as previously mentioned, posted a month-to-month gain of 1,100 jobs while the retail trade industry followed closely, adding 1,000 jobs to its payrolls. The services industry in South Dakota increased employment by 700 during the month. This industry employed 59,800 workers in June 1985. These three industries combined employed nearly half (48.2 percent) of all nonfarm workers in the state in June of this year.

May to June employment increases of 100 occurred in both the mining industry and in the businesses that make up the finance/insurance/real estate industry.

The state's unemployment in June 1985 increased slightly to 5.3 percent from the 5.1 percent rate recorded in May. An increase in the state's unemployment rate between May and June has occurred every year since 1970. The number of employed in the state climbed 7,400 from May to June 1985 while the number of unemployed increased 1,300. The fact that both the number of employed and unemployed increased is an indication that many people continued to enter the labor force between May and June. The total civilian labor force, a count of both the employed and the unemployed, was at 364,900 in June 1985.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1985 (1)				JUNE 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,572,000	107,819,000	8,753,000	7.5 (3)	115,393,000	106,812,000	8,582,000	7.4 (3)
South Dakota	364,900	345,600	19,300	5.3	368,400	353,600	14,800	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	72,023	69,045	2,978	4.1	72,169	70,012	2,157	3.0
Aurora	1,594	1,521	73	4.6	1,647	1,612	35	2.1
Beadle	9,992	9,552	440	4.4	10,182	9,775	407	4.0
Bennett	1,464	1,386	78	5.3	1,496	1,389	107	7.2
Bon Homme	3,450	3,270	180	5.2	3,971	3,680	291	7.3
Brookings	14,091	13,144	947	6.7	14,569	13,841	728	5.0
Brown	20,550	19,270	1,280	6.2	20,869	19,932	937	4.5
Brule	3,367	3,247	120	3.6	3,300	3,231	69	2.1
Buffalo	554	474	80	14.4	597	517	80	13.4
Butte	3,821	3,685	136	3.6	3,939	3,826	113	2.9
Campbell	968	946	22	2.3	977	948	29	3.0
Charles Mix	4,178	3,816	362	8.7	4,291	3,984	307	7.2
Clark	1,944	1,826	118	6.1	2,229	1,974	255	11.4
Clay	6,351	6,035	316	5.0	6,423	6,041	382	5.9
Codington	11,473	10,951	522	4.5	11,214	10,672	542	4.8
Corson	1,443	1,283	160	11.1	1,461	1,350	111	7.6
Custer	3,392	3,252	140	4.1	3,431	3,315	116	3.4
Davison	9,932	9,552	380	3.8	10,124	9,842	282	2.8
Day	2,989	2,818	171	5.7	3,307	3,111	196	5.9
Deuel	2,175	2,039	136	6.3	2,243	2,161	82	3.7
Dewey	2,005	1,738	267	13.3	2,030	1,848	182	9.0
Douglas	1,823	1,783	40	2.2	2,049	1,949	100	4.9
Edmunds	2,445	1,965	480	19.6	2,160	2,109	51	2.4
Fall River	3,588	3,490	98	2.7	3,845	3,719	126	3.3
Faulk	1,348	1,284	64	4.7	1,463	1,436	27	1.8
Grant	4,665	4,421	244	5.2	4,914	4,698	216	4.4
Gregory	2,683	2,592	91	3.4	2,748	2,703	45	1.6
Haakon	1,242	1,213	29	2.3	1,303	1,281	22	1.7
Hamlin	2,261	2,197	64	2.8	2,282	2,213	69	3.0
Hand	2,088	1,957	131	6.3	2,123	2,087	36	1.7
Hanson	1,196	1,160	36	3.0	1,188	1,161	27	2.3
Harding	848	832	16	1.9	802	793	9	1.1
Hughes	8,465	8,112	353	4.2	8,642	8,258	384	4.4
Hutchinson	4,550	4,417	133	2.9	4,738	4,654	84	1.8
Hyde	820	791	29	3.5	839	826	13	1.5
Jackson	1,278	1,205	73	5.7	1,384	1,346	38	2.7
Jerauld	1,239	1,206	33	2.7	1,298	1,282	16	1.2
Jones	829	811	18	2.2	773	755	18	2.3
Kingsbury	3,578	3,445	133	3.7	3,728	3,646	82	2.2
Lake	6,083	5,612	471	7.7	5,964	5,717	247	4.1
Lawrence	10,272	9,928	344	3.3	10,576	10,107	469	4.4
Lincoln	7,075	6,675	400	5.7	7,032	6,785	247	3.5
Lyman	1,627	1,518	109	6.7	1,631	1,551	80	4.9
McCook	2,753	2,617	136	4.9	3,099	2,932	167	5.4
McPherson	1,648	1,508	140	8.5	1,690	1,657	33	2.0
Marshall	2,056	1,936	120	5.8	2,173	2,088	85	3.9
Meade	6,991	6,593	398	5.7	6,659	6,377	282	4.2
Mellette	822	715	107	13.0	817	750	67	8.2
Miner	1,930	1,861	69	3.6	1,902	1,877	25	1.3
Minnehaha	72,023	69,045	2,978	4.1	72,169	70,012	2,157	3.0
Moody	3,855	3,668	187	4.9	3,905	3,812	93	2.4
Pennington	47,387	44,396	2,991	6.3	44,958	43,337	1,621	3.6
Perkins	2,432	2,370	62	2.5	2,522	2,364	158	6.3
Potter	1,977	1,906	71	3.6	2,075	1,999	76	3.7
Roberts	4,493	4,211	282	6.3	4,543	4,327	216	4.8
Sanborn	1,299	1,255	44	3.4	1,414	1,365	49	3.5
Shannon	3,478	2,998	480	13.8	3,200	2,733	467	14.6
Spink	3,827	3,685	142	3.7	4,079	3,968	111	2.7
Stanley	1,448	1,379	69	4.8	1,458	1,405	53	3.6
Sully	755	728	27	3.6	766	746	20	2.6
Todd	2,240	2,002	238	10.6	2,165	1,956	209	9.7
Tripp	3,217	3,139	78	2.4	3,392	3,270	122	3.6
Turner	4,128	3,977	151	3.7	4,400	4,296	104	2.4
Union	5,835	5,459	376	6.4	6,459	6,115	344	5.3
Walworth	3,129	3,033	96	3.1	3,293	3,173	120	3.6
Yankton	10,263	9,712	551	5.4	10,317	9,840	477	4.6
Ziebach	1,133	991	142	12.5	1,141	1,052	89	7.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

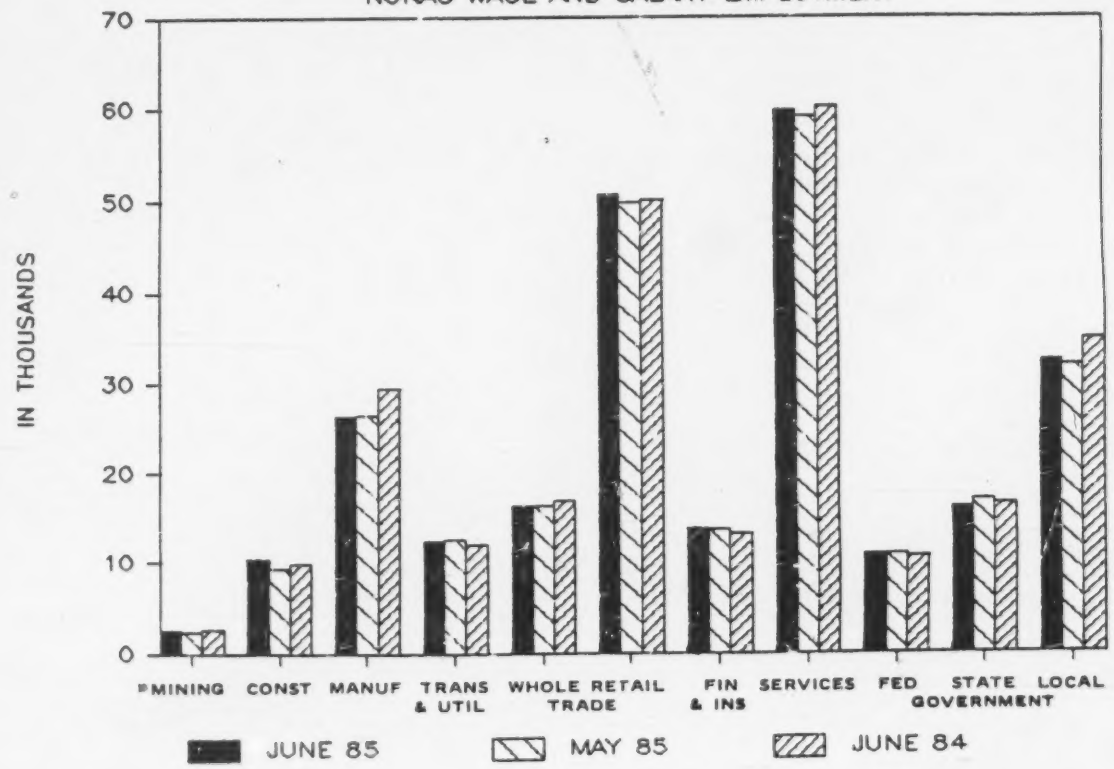
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

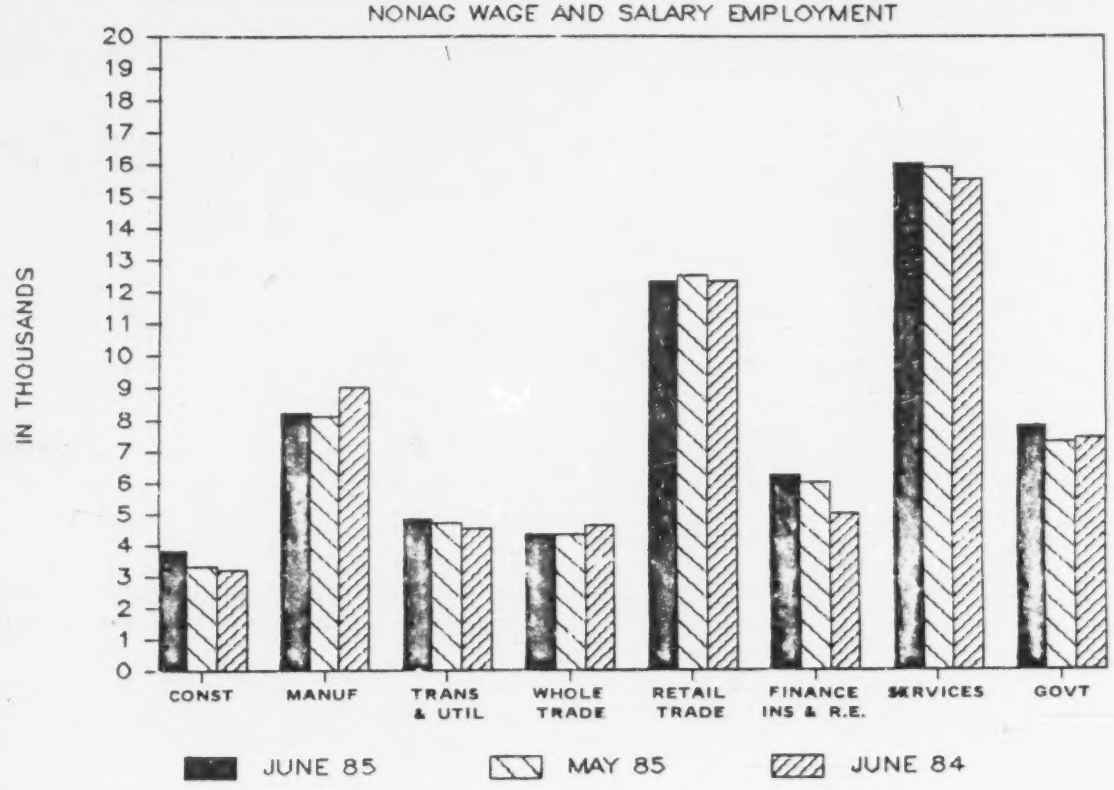


	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	251.3	248.4	255.5	1.2	-1.6
MINING	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.2	-7.4
CONSTRUCTION	10.5	9.4	10.0	11.7	5.0
MANUFACTURING	26.2	26.3	29.3	-.4	-10.6
Durable Goods	13.5	13.6	16.2	-.7	-16.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.9	8.0	10.5	-1.3	-24.8
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.7	13.1	.0	-3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	.0	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.5	11.9	-.8	4.2
Transportation	7.3	7.4	6.8	-1.4	7.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67.1	66.1	66.9	1.5	.3
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.3	16.8	.0	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	6.9	7.3	2.9	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.5	9.5	-3.2	-3.2
Retail Trade	50.8	49.8	50.1	2.0	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.7	13.6	13.2	.7	3.8
SERVICES	59.8	59.1	60.1	1.2	-.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16.4	15.5	16.9	5.8	-3.0
Medical and Health	22.4	22.3	22.6	.4	-.9
Educational, Membership & Social	17.2	17.8	17.2	-3.4	.0
GOVERNMENT	59.0	59.0	61.5	.0	-4.1
Federal	10.9	10.6	10.6	2.8	2.8
State	16.0	16.8	16.4	-4.8	-2.4
State Education	9.7	8.8	8.0	-30.8	-5.0
Local	32.1	31.6	34.5	1.6	-7.0
Local Education	16.7	18.0	17.9	-7.2	-6.7

TABLE 3

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63.4	62.2	61.6	1.9	2.9
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.8	3.3	3.2	15.2	18.8
MANUFACTURING	8.2	8.1	9.0	1.2	-8.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.1	6.7
TRADE	16.7	16.8	16.9	-.6	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	.0	-6.5
Retail Trade	12.3	12.5	12.3	-1.6	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6.2	6.0	5.0	3.3	24.0
SERVICES	16.0	15.9	15.5	.6	3.2
GOVERNMENT	7.8	7.3	7.4	6.8	5.4

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$316.66	$322.20	$298.07	43.2	43.6	42.4	$ 7.33	$ 7.39	$ 7.03
Durable Goods.....	302.21	312.80	287.58	41.8	42.5	41.8	7.23	7.36	6.88
Nondurable Goods.....	332.42	333.61	310.75	44.8	44.9	43.1	7.42	7.43	7.21
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing.....	$370.01	$360.89	$320.90	49.8	49.1	47.4	$ 7.43	$ 7.35	$ 6.77

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	321.3	320.1	309.7	0.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	301.0	301.6	293.6	-0.2	2.5
Housing.....	348.5	345.9	334.6	0.8	4.2
Apparel.....	205.3	205.9	198.9	-0.3	3.2
Transportation.....	321.4	320.0	312.2	0.4	2.9
Medical Care.....	399.5	398.0	376.8	0.4	6.0
Entertainment.....	263.6	263.3	253.5	0.1	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
Sex, Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,238	1,336	924	46.6	54.5	49.8
Female	1,421	1,117	931	53.4	45.5	50.2
Race, Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,343	2,263	1,596	88.1	92.3	86.0
Nonwhite	316	190	259	11.9	7.7	14.0
Age, Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,971	1,879	1,323	74.1	76.6	71.3
Over 45	688	574	532	25.9	23.4	28.7
[2] Industry, Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	47	45	12	1.8	1.8	.6
Construction	204	290	152	7.7	11.8	8.2
Manufacturing	864	881	367	32.5	35.9	19.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	80	89	75	3.0	3.6	4.0
Trade	614	551	467	23.1	22.5	25.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	65	70	2.3	2.6	3.8
Services	644	451	504	24.2	18.4	27.2
Government	144	81	208	5.4	3.3	11.2
[2] Occupation, Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	385	290	387	14.5	11.8	20.9
Clerical and Sales	588	429	437	22.1	17.5	23.6
Services	308	263	299	11.6	10.7	16.1
Processing	52	76	119	2.0	3.1	6.4
Machine Trade	102	104	45	3.8	4.2	2.4
Benchwork	623	613	100	23.4	25.0	5.4
Structural Work	359	416	278	13.5	17.0	15.0
Other	242	262	190	9.1	10.7	10.2
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,659	2,453	1,855	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	504	337	391	19.0	13.7	21.1
3-4 Weeks	375	216	299	14.1	8.8	16.1
5-14 Weeks	936	996	634	35.2	40.6	34.2
15 Weeks & Over	844	904	531	31.7	36.9	28.6

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

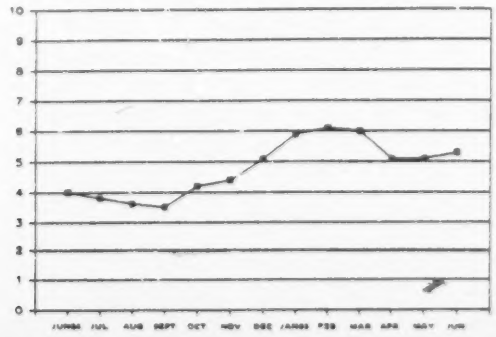


TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	3,107	1,856	2,305	67.4	34.8
B. Weeks Claimed.....	10,903	13,171	7,378	-17.2	47.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$860,129	$1,105,895	$660,224	-22.2	30.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$28,043,400	$28,764,900	$19,672,100	-2.5	42.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	5,772	7,066	6,892	-18.3	-16.3
F. Nonag Placements.....	5,867	4,201	6,374	39.7	-8.0
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	6,415	5,287	7,207	21.3	-11.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	June 1985 People	June 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed.....	40	$8,505
I. Partial Employment.....	103	$9,442

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

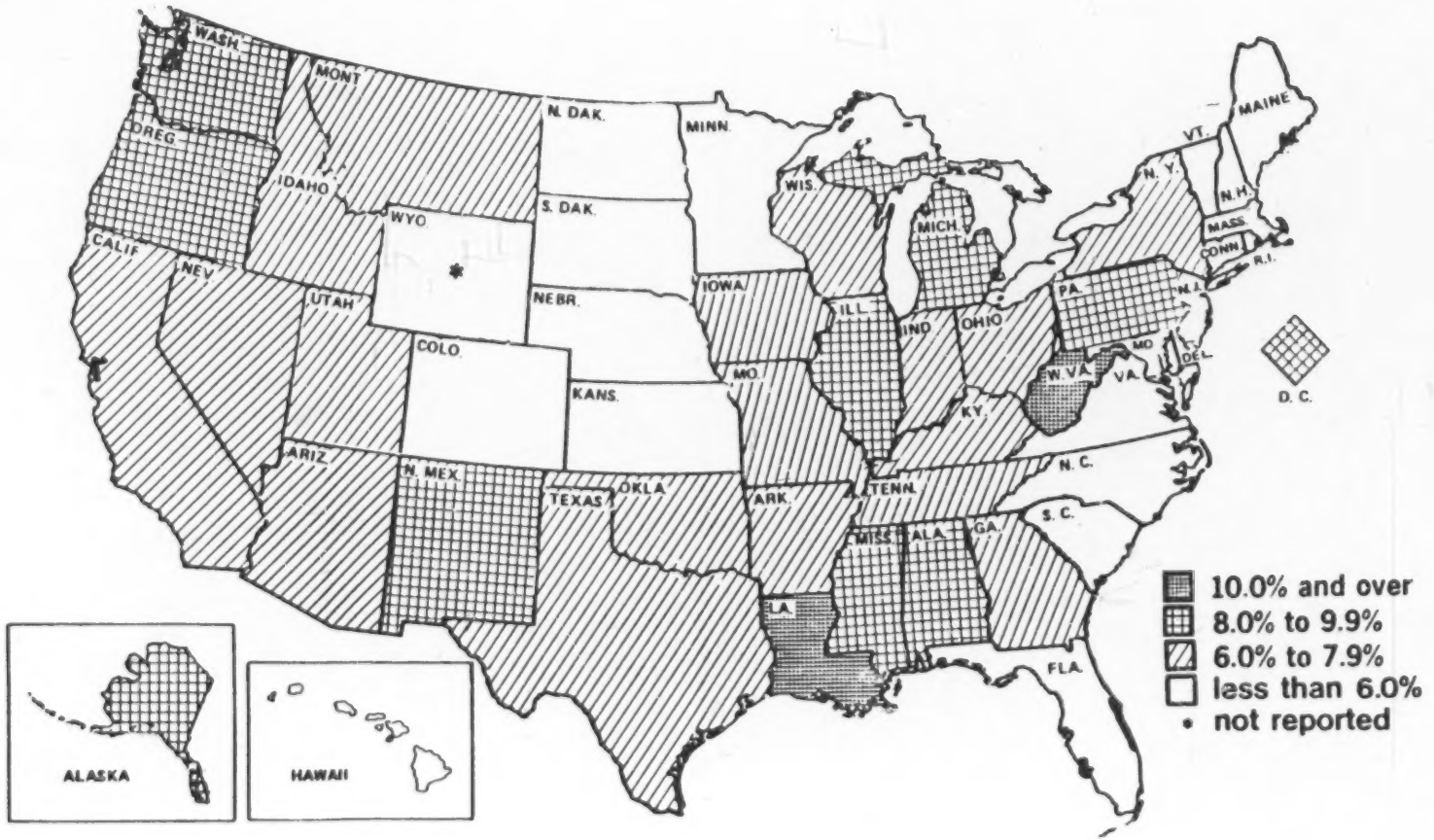
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1985



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA

DID YOU KNOW:

There were 22 factors used to rank the 48 contiguous states in the sixth annual study of General Manufacturing Business Climates conducted by the Alexander Grant and Company. The 22 measurement factors are representative of those viewed by manufacturers as important to business success and are oriented toward the cost of doing business and availability of resources. The results of the study published in June 1985 ranked South Dakota number one as having the best overall manufacturing business climate. Below are ten of the factors, and their individual rankings, which helped make South Dakota number one in 1984.

Measurement Factor	National Rank 1984
State and Local Taxes per $1000 of Personal Income	9
Fuel and Electric Energy Costs per Million BTU's for Manufacturers	1
Average Percent of Manufacturing Working Time Lost Due to Work Stoppages	1
Percentage of High School Educated Adults between 25-64 Years of Age	18
Union Manufacturing Employment as a Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment	1
Annual Average Hours Worked per Week	4
State and Local Debt per Capita	1
Percentage Change over Three Years in Annual Average Hourly Manufacturing Wage	1
Average Unemployment Compensation Benefits Paid per Covered Worker per Year	1
Percentage Change over Three Years in State and Local Taxes per $1000 of Personal Income	6

SOURCE: The Sixth Annual Study of General Manufacturing Climates of the Forty-eight Contiguous States of America, Alexander Grant and Company, Accountants and Management Consultants, Chicago, Illinois, June 1985.

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